

What is Claimed is:

1. An address coding method for an optical disc, comprising the steps of:

providing a time address containing a Minute field, a Second field and a Frame field which are represented in "Minute:Second:Frame" format, wherein 75 frames are presented in one second and 60 seconds are presented in one minute, and each of said Minute field, Second field and Frame field contains a first digit and a second digit;

employing 24 bits to represent said time address wherein four bits are used for each of said first digit and said second digit of said Minute field, Second field and Frame field;

representing said first digit of said Minute field in a Hexadecimal format with four binary data bits; and

representing said second digit of said Minute field, said first and second digits of said Second field and said first and second digits of said frame field by a Binary-Coded-Decimal format, thereby said time address is a hexadecimal/binary-coded-decimal hybrid address.

2. The address coding method, as recited in claim 1, wherein when said first digit of said Minute field is between 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, said first digit of said Minute field is represented same as said Binary-Coded-Decimal format, wherein when said first digit of said Minute field is between 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, said first digit of said Minute field is an extension represented by "A, B, C, D, E, and F" which allow an existing proprietary recorder to recognize said optical disc and generate said time address for said optical disc.

3. The address coding method, as recited in claim 1, wherein in said hexadecimal-BCD format, said time address can be represented as "M1M2:S1S2:F1F2", wherein M1 is represented in said Hexadecimal format (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E, F), which fully utilize said four addressing bits in said M1 frame, and said M2,S1,S2,F1,F2 are represented in said Binary Coded Decimal format (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,6, 7, 8,9).

4. The address coding method, as recited in claim 1, wherein said address coding method is applied as a video disc recorder and said optical disc is a AV-RW optical disc having a diameter of 130 mm and a maximum data storing capacity of 159 minutes 59 seconds and 74 frames of a video program in a MPEG 1 VCD format.

5. The address coding method, as recited in claim 2, wherein said address coding method is applied as a video disc recorder and said optical disc is a AV-RW optical disc having a diameter of 130 mm and a maximum data storing capacity of 159 minutes 59 seconds and 74 frames of a video program in a MPEG 1 VCD format.

6. The address coding method, as recited in claim 3, wherein said address coding method is applied as a video disc recorder and said optical disc is a AV-RW optical disc having a diameter of 130 mm and a maximum data storing capacity of 159 minutes 59 seconds and 74 frames of a video program in a MPEG 1 VCD format.

7. The address coding method, as recited in claim 4, further comprising the step of incorporating said time address in a wobble signal by using a bi-phase FM modulation for groove generation in a blank media stamper.

8. The address coding method, as recited in claim 5, further comprising the step of incorporating said time address in a wobble signal by using a bi-phase FM modulation for groove generation in a blank media stamper.

9. The address coding method, as recited in claim 6, further comprising a step of incorporating said time address in a wobble signal by using a bi-phase FM modulation for groove generation in a blank media stamper.

10. The address coding method, as recited in claim 4, further comprising a step of multiplexing with a user data prior to a digital EFM signal generation in read-only disc stamper.

11. The address coding method, as recited in claim 5, further comprising a step of multiplexing with a user data prior to a digital EFM signal generation in read-only disc stamper.

12. The address coding method, as recited in claim 6, further comprising a step of multiplexing with a user data prior to a digital EFM signal generation in read-only disc stamper.

13. The address coding method, as recited in claim 4, further comprising a step of modulating said time address of a blank optical disc into a 22.05KHz wobble signal which makes tracking grooves on said optical disc.

14. The address coding method, as recited in claim 5, further comprising a step of modulating said time address of a blank optical disc into a 22.05KHz wobble signal which makes tracking grooves on said optical disc.

15. The address coding method, as recited in claim 6, further comprising a step of modulating said time address of a blank optical disc into a 22.05KHz wobble signal which makes tracking grooves on said optical disc.

16. The address coding method, as recited in claim 4, further comprising a step of multiplexing a 24 bit time coding stream with digital visual data and error correction codes prior to be converted into a serial EFM signal.

17. The address coding method, as recited in claim 5, further comprising a step of multiplexing a 24 bit time coding stream with digital visual data and error correction codes prior to be converted into a serial EFM signal.

18. The address coding method, as recited in claim 6, further comprising a step of multiplexing a 24 bit time coding stream with digital visual data and error correction codes prior to be converted into a serial EFM signal.